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Whitehall, Octob. 21.

THis day the Parliament, pursuant to His Majesties last Prorogation of them, met at *Westminster*, and His Majesty being come in His Royal Robes, attended with the usual Solemnity, into the House of Lords, and the House of Commons attending there, His Majesty made a most Gracious Speech to the two Houses on the subject of their Meeting; after which the Lord Chancellor more fully declared His Majesties Mind to them on this occasion; and that done, the Commons returned to their own House, to enter upon the debate of the Matters before them.

Venice, Octob. 7. The Ambassador of this State at *Constantinople*, hath concluded with *Mehemet Capsa* Bassa of *Tunis*, a Treaty of Commerce, by which it is agreed, That the said Bassa shall grant every year, to commence from the first of *January* next, four Passports, for as many Vessels to make one or more Voyages in a year to the Ports and Havens of *Tunis*, and places of its dependance; that the said Vessels for their greater security, shall likewise have Passports from this State; that the said Vessels by vertue of the said Passports, may freely enter into any of the Ports of the Grand Signior, and remain there, and depart again without any molestation; that the said Passports shall be granted every year for four years to come; that this State shall send a Consul to *Tunis*, and for this next year shall be obliged to send at least two of the said four Vessels; that this Treaty shall be approved and confirmed by the Grand Signior.

Copenhagen, Octob. 12. We are every hour expecting to hear of some action between the Armies in *Schonen*; ours, commanded by the King in person, is marched, in order to engage the Enemy to a Battel, upon the success of which, very much depends. We hear very little from *Sueden*, but what is brought by the Masters of Vessels that come from thence, and touch here, and at *Elsenore*; the last account we had, was, that there had been great expressions of joy at *Stockholme*, upon the arrival of the news there, that the Peace was concluded between *France* and *Holland*; that the Ryck-Chancellor was returned to Town, after a long absence; and that orders had been sent to the Army in *Livonia* to march without any farther delay.

Hamburg, Octob. 18. The Elector of *Brandenburg* presses the Siege of *Straelsond*, with all possible vigor, and, as our last Letters told us, the Batteries were finished, and would be made use of the 14 instant at night; that the Besieged had sent out to pray his Electoral Highness that several Women and Children might have liberty to go out of the place, but that his Electoral Highness had absolutely refused it. The advices from *Livonia* speak much of the march of the Suedes, who hope to give the Elector of *Brandenburg* so powerful a diversion in *Prussia*, as to oblige him to quit his designs in *Pomeren*.

Ditto, Octob. 21. We have Letters from the Elector of *Brandenburgs* Camp before *Straelsond*, dated the 16 instant, which say, that they were preparing to batter the Place with 100 pieces of Cannon and Mortars; that Count *Coningsmarke* did very much encourage the Inhabitants to make a resolute defence; and that the Besieged had taken some of the *Brandenburg* Forages. *Demgarten* is surrendred to the *Lunenburgs*.

Berlin, Octob. 21. The last Letters we had from *Pomeren* gave us an account, that the Elector of *Brandenburg* did extreamly press the Siege of *Straelsond*, and that the Besieged had desired they might free their City of the Women and Children, whom they thought ought not to be exposed to the extremities, which a Siege brings with it, but that the Elector had refused it, and had let them know, that the onely way of freeing themselves and their relations from the miseries they were threatned with, was to surrender their City into the hands of his Electoral Highness, upon the advantageous Conditions he offered them, and to compel him to make use of those means which would be very ruinous to the Town, and finally force them into his hands. From *Riga* in *Livonia* we have an account, that the Suedes Army was going to march, in order to the giving the Elector of *Brandenburg* a very powerful diversion in *Prussia*.

From the Imperial Camp at Screcke, *Octob.* 8. The Duke of *Lorrain*, upon the advice he had that the French Army was decamped, and marched towards the *Upper Alsace*, immediately caused the Sieur *Scultz* to march towards *Strasburg*, with a Body of Horse, to be ready to assist that City in case there be occasion; yesterday 5 Battalions of Foot marched the same way, and are this day followed by the Regiment of *Grana*; the Duke of *Lorrain* resolving to continue here with the main of his Army, till he sees for certain what the Enemies designs are.

From the Mareschal de Crequi's *Camp at* Ingweiler *in* Alsace, *Octob.* 16. To the account we have already given you of the Siege of the Castle of *Lichtenberg*, what we have to add, is, that on the 12th instant the Besieged made a Sally upon our men that were working in the Trenches on the left, but being guarded by Monsieur *de Vaubourguet*, with 50 men, the Germans were repulsed. The said *Vaubourguet* and his Brother were wounded in the action, and are since dead. The same night Monsieur *de la Bource*, Major of the Regiment *d'Anjou*, was dangerously wounded, with about 15 or 16 Soldiers killed. The 13, the Miners continued to work, three on one side, and three on the other, but advanced very little, that, as well as the day following, they working against a Rock; but the last night the Governor sent to desire a Parley, and agreed to several Articles for the surrendring the Place, and the marching the Garison to *Strasburg* and *Keyserlauterne*. To morrow we shall decamp from hence, and march towards *Molsheim*; the Mareschal has

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